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Korean Affairs Report

No. 88



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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

THIS YEAR'S NEWS ABOUT KIM CHONG-IL COMPILED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 69, Mar-Apr 80 pp 4-7

[Text] Since the agenda of the 6th Korea Workers' Party Congress in October 1980 is believed to be involved with the personnel matters, Western intelligence sources have often been speculating on the next move of Kim Chong-il, the son of President Kim Il-song.

The data KITA CHOSEN KENKYU was using on this subject was limited to official publications from North Korea, Soviet Union and China and the study on Kim Chong-il is consistently based on the North Korea's official publications. (Note 1) The analysis placed its focus on the article related to "party center" as appearing in the publications. We drew the conclusion from the analysis that Kim Chong-il has taken all (official as well as unofficial) steps at home (and for Chosoren) necessary to succeed President Kim Il-song. The last remaining step before placing him as the successor is to make an official announcement through such official news media intended for foreign consumption as NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON, NODONG CHONGNYON, KOREA CENTRAL BROADCASTING and KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY [KCNA] and publish or announce the name, "Kim Chong-il" as the successor. In other words, the key issue on Kim Chong-il is merely the question of when the name itself "Kim Chong-il" would appear on the official news media instead of "party center" or when the freeze over the name would be lifted. On the other hand, Kim Chong-il is, of course, openly engaged in various activities at home, and his activities themselves have to be reported somehow for the general public's understanding and as a policy matter. But the official media does not want to use the name "Kim Chong-il" openly; hence, the new word made up for the benefit of the news media for universal usage when reporting on Mr Kim Chong-il as "party center."

Since February 1980, we noticed the following noteworthy incidents involving numerous reports on "party center" as they appeared in the official media listed below.

No	Month/ Day	Media	Article	Paragraph containing "party center"
1	2/5	NODONG SINMUN	Editorial: "The Korea Workers' Party is the great revolutionary party advancing under the high banner of Chuche ideology."	"We must firmly ensure party leadership toward revolution and construction through a revolutionary spirit as strong as steel, moving in solid unity along with the wish of the party center, and through complete discipline of the democratic central power."
2	2/12	NODONG CHONGNYON	"Everlasting is the happiness of having grown up as the party member in embrace of the great love."	One person's story and others at Korea Arts Film Studio "who was allowed to join the party on 16 Feb with the help of the party center."
3	2/13	NODONG CHONGNYON	"Let us deepen and develop limitlessly the knowledge of loyalty toward the glorious party."	Same as above
4	2/15	NODONG SINMUN	Editorial: "Let us brighten our party's glorious history with proud and great achievements."	
5	2/16	KCNA	Concerning the reclamation project on the Western Sea	"The party center created the great project with the magnificent idea to extend the transportation line of the enormously long-distance belt conveyor here and wisely led the transportation line construction project."
6	2/25	KNCA	The 3rd National Youth Festival (16 Feb - 15 Apr)	

- | | | | | |
|----|------|---------------------|--|---|
| 7 | 2/26 | KCNA | Introduction of Samjiyon Youth and Juvenile Palace | "The party center presented various valuable experimental training instruments, zoological and botanical specimens, musical instruments and athletic equipment to the palace and clearly showed the direction and the way to run the palace." |
| 8 | 2/26 | KCNA | Concerning the revolutionary song, "Star of Korea" Study Group Committee | |
| 9 | 2/28 | KCNA | Mt Parktu Trophy athletic meet | |
| 10 | 3/4 | NODONG
CHONGNYON | To complete half of the first half of 1980 production targets by 16 Feb and the entire first half year targets by 15 Apr. | |
| 11 | 3/5 | NODONG
CHONGNYON | The 3rd National Youth Loyalty Festival was carried out at each level of Socialist Workers Youth League with political enthusiasm. | |

The KITA CHOSEN KENKYU found these reports to be particularly significant because they gave wide coverage on the activities of Kim Chong-il under the name of the "party center" in connection with his birthday, and the reporting was the first of its kind in 4 years since 1976.

Kim Chong-il began to be reported by NODONG SINMUN on 2 December 1975 under the name of "party center," which came to the fore in both name and reality. Since the first report, "party center" was widely advertised, especially in 1976, as the "respected leader" in all spheres of national activities beginning with the Three Great Revolutionary Movement, the youth mass movement organized as a part of the mass penetration policy for Kim Chong-il, the party, arts, military, education and economic fields with the only exception being the diplomatic field. The campaign ended with NODONG SINMUN dated 8 February 1977 reporting on the speech by Lt Gen Kim Il-hyon at the Central Report Meeting commemorating the 29th Anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. For 2 years, in 1977 and 1978, "party center" was not

mentioned in any report, nor on his birthday and no celebrations in his honor were observed on any large scale. Then, in 1979, since the photographs of President Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il were found on public display side-by-side in Pyongyang (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU No 60, p 9), news of Kim Chong-il began to reappear sporadically (as was reported by NODONG SINMUN dated 13 May and 4 Jun 79). After going through the process, the birthday of Kim Chong-il this year was again celebrated with wide coverage as in 1976 and his activities gained full campaign attention. We might add that the absence of "party center" from public scene was the cause of confusion leading to the rumor that "Kim Chong-il has become a vegetable."

The reason for his disappearance for 2 years was explained as being due to "those anti-party and factions who for a long time concealed themselves in the party and prevented the unitary guidance system of Comrade Kim Chong-il. (See KITA CHOSEN KENKYU No 34, Cadre Study Lecture of Chosoren, Feb 77). But these anti-party factions seemed to have little power. Because, despite the absence of the name, "party center," in the past 3 years, the reports on Kim Chong-il appeared indirectly in connection with his birthday, as explained above. The examples are shown under Nos 4, 6, 9 and 11. The articles under items 5, 7 and 10 were similar to those reported during the 1976 campaign, which seems to indicate continuous efforts being made to uphold Kim Chong-il. Particularly noteworthy was the deadline set for production by 16 February, as seen under item 10, the first such move in 4 years since 1976. About the articles under items 2 and 3, they were special reports by those who "were admitted into the party with the help of party center," an indication of the strength of Kim Chong-il's power. The "Star of Korea" under Item 8 is believed to be a song praising Kim Chong-il. Additionally, the articles worthy of special attention include the reports by KCNA on 11 March and KNS on 13 March stating that the basic construction projects carried out during the last 5 years, such as the new railway, rail electrification, Pyongyang City development and Anju industrial City construction were the result of the work of the youth construction workers, and the movement supporting Kim Chong-il adopted the tactics of mobilizing youths in the frontline of the campaign, as it is well known. The construction projects North Korea has been boasting are now described as the achievements of the youths, which naturally attribute them to the achievements of Kim Chong-il.

Therefore, the economic achievements of Kim Chong-il became very great. The KITA CHOSEN KENKYU estimated through its issue No 68 that Kim Chong-il would not appear at the 6th Party Congress since its agenda did not include economic issues such as the Second 7-year Plan. But North Korea has been advocating since February 1980, with extraordinary emphasis, campaigns to fulfill economic targets prior to the 6th Party Congress. Therefore, a certain economic report is expected to be made at the 6th Party Congress, and a report involving Kim Chong-il could also possibly be made. In the Chosoren Cadre Study Lecture mentioned above, it was stated that "the early achievement of 6-year Plan by a year and 4-months could be made possible under the leadership of Kim Chong-il." The same study then listed the following as the achievement of Kim Chong-il and they were the same as those reported by the official news agency of North Korea as the achievements of Kim Chong-il.

The birthday of President Kim Il-song, 15 April, was declared an official holiday since 1974.

The 6-Year Plan was completed 1 year and 4 months Ahead of Time.

The opera, "Sea of Blood," was produced.

Led the reclamation project in Ulliyul County at the West Sea.

Automated the Hwanghae Iron Works.

Created slogans, "Let's work, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces!" "Follow the Chuche line in ideology, technology and culture" and "Convert the entire society to Kim Il-songism."

Made up the list of attendants to the 30th anniversary of the Workers Party celebration.

Established three great standards of loyalty toward President Kim Il-song; absolutism, creed of faith and unconditional obedience.

FOOTNOTES

1. KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 19, p 10; No 20, p 17; No 21, p 5; No 34, p 5; No 40, p 16; No 44, p 69; and No 50, p 36.
2. The article includes the praise of madame Kim Chong-suk, the mother of Kim Chong-il. Her name was printed differently from the other names, allowing more space between each letter.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK OBSERVES '48TH ARMED FORCES DAY'

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 5, May 80 pp 18-20

[Text]

With no military parade the (north) Korean People's Army observed its "48th founding anniversary" on April 25. This year's observance of April 25 as the People's Army Day was the third after north Korea changed the occasion from February 8 to April 25 in 1978. The north Koreans claim President Kim Il-sung at the age of 20 formed an anti-Japanese guerrilla unit on April 25, 1932, which was later called the People's Revolutionary Army.

President Kim on April 25 visited two military units commanded by Comrades Ha Yong-byong and Kim Yong-sil, respectively, accompanied by Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u; Oh Baek-ryong, chief of the Red Worker-Farmer Militia; and Oh Guk-ryol, chief of staff of the People's Army. Various troupes including the Pyongyang Circus team presented performances for military units across the country, according to north Korean broadcasts.

On April 24 in Pyongyang, a central reporting meet was held at the 2.8 Culture Center with the attendance of 23 ranking officials whose names were revealed the following day. They are: 1) Kim Il, 2) Lee Jong-ok, 3) Oh Jin-u, 4) So Chol, 5) Lim Chun-chu, 6) Oh Baek-ryong, 7) Kim Jung-rin, 8) Kim Hwan, 9) Kye Ung-tae, 10) Kim Man-gum, 11) Ho Dam, 12) Pak Su-dong, 13) Kang Song-san, 14) Oh Guk-ryol, 15) Yun Gi-bok, 16) Cho Se-ung, 17) Choe Jae-u, 18) Hong Si-hak, 19) So Gwan-hi, 20) Hwang Jang-yop, 21) Kim Du-yong, 22) Kim Gyong-ryon, and 23) Chong Dong-chol.

Lt. Gen. Oh Guk-ryol, who ranked 109th on the list of Party Central Committee members elected at the fifth Party Congress in 1970 and was believed to be 26th on the power ladder as of December last year, has been promoted and now ranks somewhere between 18th and 22nd. (See Table 1.)

Gen. Oh, in his 50-minute speech broadcast live, stressed north Korea's militant posture, the first such exposure in recent years, when he declared: "The north Korean army today is entrusted with a heavy but honorary mission of completing the Korean (Communist) revolution . . ." He also renewed the Pyongyang call for direct negotiations between the United States and north Korea to replace the truce agreement with a peace treaty, while stressing the strict implementation

(Table 1) RANKING IN THE NORTH KOREAN HIERARCHY

As of December, 1979	A	B
1. Kim Il-sung	1	absent
2. Kim Il	2	1
3. Pak Song-chol	3	absent
4. Lee Jong-ok	4	2
5. Choe Hyon	absent	absent
6. Oh Jin-u	5	3
7. So Chol	absent	4
8. Lim Chun-chu	absent	5
9. Oh Baek-ryong	6	6
10. Chon Mun-sop	7	absent
11. Kim Jung-rin	absent	7
12. Kim Yong-nam	absent	absent
13. Kim Hwan	8	8
14. Kye Ung-tae	9	9
15. Lee Gun-mo	13	absent
16. Kim Man-gum	10	10
17. Ho Dam	absent	11
18. Pak Su-dong	absent	12
19. Kang Song-san	11	13
20. Chong Jun-gi	absent	absent
21. Ro Tae-sok	Died on Dec. 31, 1979	
22. Kim Chol-man	12	absent
23. Hyon Mu-gwang	14	absent
24. Yun Gi-bok	15	15
25. Choe Jae-u	17	17
26. Oh Guk-ryol	absent	14
27. Cho Se-ung	16	16
28. Hong Shi-hak	18	18
29. So Gwan-hi	absent	19
30. Kong Jin-tae	19	absent
31. Kim Du-yong	20	21
32. Kang Hi-won	absent	absent
33. Pyon Chang-bok	absent	absent
34. Chong Dong-chol	22	23
35. Hwang Jang-yop	absent	20
(Kim Gyong-ryon)	21	22

Source: North Korean Central Broadcasting Station.

Note: A indicates a fishery workers' meeting held on March 21 and B, the meeting held on April 24 to commemorate the founding of the north Korean People's Army.

The numbers indicate their seating order as disclosed in the lists of the participants in the meetings. Kim Gyong-ryon appeared on VIP lists for the first time this year.

Kim Jong-il, President Kim Il-sung's son, is not on the lists; his public appearance was never reported.

of the five guidelines and 10 principles for combat readiness by all military personnel. Terming the Korean People's Army as the military force of Kim Il-sung, he indicated that the Jucheization program of the entire forces is being actively implemented "under the guidance of the glorious Party."

A commemorative editorial in Rodong Shinmun on April 25 also stressed the observance of the "five guidelines and ten principles among military persons." The Five Combat Readiness Guidelines, adopted at the 10th plenary session of the fifth-term Party Central Committee held in February, 1975, are: 1) Tenacious revolutionary spirit, 2) Miraculous and elaborate tactics, 3) Strong physique, 4) Point-blank shooting, and 5) Ironbound regulations. The ten-point code of conduct for military personnel which was adopted at a military agitators' meeting held on November 30, 1977, calls for: 1) Strict observance of the military regulations, 2) Always being well versed in firearms and maintaining in good shape, 3) Strict execution of military orders under any circumstances, 4) Execution of assignments given by the Party and political organizations without fail, 5) Strict guarding of secrets concerning national security, the military and the Party 6) Utmost observance of Socialist law and order, 7) Participation in all military and political exercises without fail, 8) Care for the people and no infringement on their property, 9) Intensive care of national wealth and military materiel, and 10) Fraternity and unity among soldiers.

China and the Soviet Union also marked the north Korean Armed Forces Day with banquets, film showings and special broadcasts. A Chinese military unit in the Peking region held a commemorative meeting on April 24, in which the division commander stressed the camaraderie between the two armies and endorsed the north Korean unification stand. The Soviet defense minister sent a congratulatory message to his north Korean counterpart avowing support for the north Korean struggle "for democratic, peaceful unification of Korea to follow the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops."

UNDERSTANDING DECISIVE ROLE OF SUPERIOR LEADER OF WORKING CLASS URGED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 29 Mar 80 p 2

[Article: "The Decisive Role Allotted to a Superior Leader of the Working Class in Historical Development"]

[Text] In order to complete the noble task and glorious revolutionary duty entrusted to them, our youth--the revolutionary fighters of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song--must have a deep understanding of the principles of the role played in the development of history by the superior leader of the working class.

Only then can our youth carry even more highly the basic trait of the chuche type revolutionary, loyalty to the great leader, and only then can they follow the leadership of the glorious party and sacrifice all in the fight to succeed to and shiningly complete, as reliable successors to the revolution, the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected and beloved great leader.

The superior leader of the working class plays a decisive role in the development of history.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught:

"The correct leadership of the leader is an important guarantee of victory in revolutionary struggle and construction work.

"Only when the people receive the correct leadership of the leader can they achieve shining results in revolution and construction and walk the straight road to victory." ("Documents of the Foreign Visits of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" pp 66-67)

That the superior leader of the working class can play a decisive role in the development of history is because his leadership is the basic wellspring which enables the worker masses to fulfill their role as the chuche of history, as the motive force of social development.

As the great leader has taught, the worker masses are the chuche of history and the motive force of social development. The history of the human race is the history of the struggle of the worker masses for self-reliance; history develops and social movements progress due to the creative activity of the masses of people.

It is the masses of people who transform nature and develop society, who create material wealth and develop culture.

There can be no society apart from the masses of people and no historical development apart from the role of the masses of people.

However, this does not mean that the masses of people realize all this by themselves.

Only when the masses of the working people are armed with revolutionary consciousness and united as an organized force in order to sacrifice themselves in the arduous struggle to overthrow the old society and erect a new one can they become the true main force of the revolution, the powerful motive force of social development and the satisfying creators of a new history.

However, it is the superior leader of the working class who gives the masses of the working people their revolutionary consciousness, set them up in organizations and mobilizes them to the struggle.

The leader is the representative of the interests and ideas of the masses of the working people, the highest brain of the revolution, the focus of unity and solidarity and the one who mobilizes the masses of people to the struggle. Thus it is only by the unitary leadership of the leader that the masses of the working people gain consciousness, become organized, become strong militant ranks tightly bound by one ideological will and become a great force for pushing forward with social development.

Thus the leader's leadership is the basic wellspring that enables the masses of the working people to fulfill their role as the chuche of history and the motive force of social development; therefore, the leader plays the decisive role in the development of history which arises out of the creative activity of the masses of the working people.

The superior leader of the working class plays a decisive role in the development of history because his leadership is the fundamental guarantee which mobilizes and utilizes effectively and maximally all the subjective and objective factors operating in social development.

Social development depends on various objective and subjective factors. Therefore, in order for social development to succeed, all the objective and subjective factors of social development must be enhanced to the maximum. To do that, all factors must be effectively mobilized and utilized by calculating them scientifically and establishing correct strategy and tactics. The important requirements appearing in social development can only be solved through the superior leader.

The leader's leadership enhances the role of all factors operating in social development and is the fundamental guarantee which mobilizes and utilizes them effectively.

The great leader of the working class is a superior theorist and political leader with unusual intelligence and scientific insight who knows better than anyone the regularity of historical development, the urgent requirements of the era, the historical duty of the working class, the inter-relationship of class forces, the environment of the revolutionary struggle and the means of carrying out the revolution. Thus, the leader bases himself on his scientific calculation of the objective regularity of historical development, all the objective conditions created in his country, and all the class forces to set forth political and economic tasks suited to the times, as well as to mobilize all conditions and potentialities to wisely organize and lead the struggle to carry out all tasks.

There can be no role played by political and ideological factors, no great transformative role played by subjective factors in social development apart from the leader's ideology and there can be no question of considering, mobilizing and utilizing objective material factors in social development apart from the leader's wise leadership.

Indeed it is only through the leadership of the leader that all subjective and objective factors operating in social development can be fully mobilized and utilized and the unceasing development of society can be achieved.

This is another reason why the leader of the working class plays a particularly important decisive role in the development of history.

The superior leader of the working class plays a decisive role in the development of history because the revolutionary cause of smashing the old society and sweeping away its remains is pioneered and victoriously completed by the leader.

The developmental process of human history is the revolutionary process of smashing the old society and sweeping away its remains. There can be no social development without revolution. The process of historical development in our era is the process of the execution of the working class revolutionary cause; the working class revolutionary cause is the struggle to realize the leader's ideology and is the process of realizing the leader's leadership.

The working class revolutionary cause is pioneered by the leader and it follows the path of victory and is completed under the leadership of the leader.

There can be no true revolutionary cause of the working class apart from the leader, and today there can be no process of historical development apart from the working class revolutionary cause.

It is an unshakeable rule of revolutionary development that the working class revolutionary cause is pioneered and brought to victory by the decisive role of the leader, and it is an objective regularity that human history progresses by the revolutionary cause thus pioneered.

All this tells us of the decisive role played by the leader of the working class in the development of history.

The decisive role of the superior leader in the development of history is demonstrated clearly by the historical experience of the Korean revolution which has set up the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to race along the path of social development in a short time.

The respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il-song is the first great leader set up by our people during several thousand years of history.

The respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il-song is the beneficent father of the people, the great leader of the working class who created the immortal *chuche* ideology, the true revolutionary ideology which protects the self-dependence of the working class and the worker masses on all fronts, who leads the masses of people to the creation of a new history with his unprecedented superior leadership and lofty communist virtue.

By setting forth the once despised and oppressed masses of working people as the true subject of history and developing them as the powerful motive force of social development, the great leader opened up a new historical era, the *chuche* era, in which the masses of people step forth as the world's masters to self-dependently and creatively pioneer their own destiny, and by vigorously pursues the historical development of our era.

Based on the most correct understanding of the subjective and objective factors of social development, the great leader has always set forth the most correct line and policy, strategy and tactic to fit the degree of awareness and objective conditions of our people, thereby avoiding even the slightest deviation or vicissitude in pioneering our people's contemporary history shiningly along the most direct path of social development.

Thus through the wise leadership of the great leader, the genius of construction and revolution and the great strategist, our country--which had existed remote from civilization and progress--witnessed a great social transformation in a short historical period and this land--which had been ruled by the fetters of a colonial, semi-feudal society--showered shining light upon the whole world with the birth of a self-dependent, self-reliant, self-defending socialist power having the most progressive socialist system and a self-reliant economy.

The great leader is vigorously furthering the development of history through the process of pioneering and developing victoriously the *chuche* revolutionary cause, the true revolutionary cause of our era's working class for truly and finally realizing the self-dependence of the masses of working people.

Thus the chuche cause which began in the Paektu forest has successfully pushed forward on its own regular course of development beginning from the chuche indoctrination of the revolutionary ranks to the chuche indoctrination of the society, the whole society, and the progressive movement of history has been forwarded vigorously to the highest level of social development.

Not only is the decisive role played by the great leader of the working class in the development of history a truth verified by the Korean revolution and the contemporary history of our people, it is also a summarizing of the international communist movement. The history of the international communist movement shows an inability to avoid failure when the masses of the working people have been unable to set up their own superior leader and that the people must set up their own great leader to smash the counter-revolution and successfully carry out their great social transformation under even the most difficult conditions.

There can be no victory of the socialist, the communist cause of realizing finally the self-dependence of the masses of the working people apart from the leadership of the great leader of the working class, nor could there be the movement of historical progress of our era.

There can be no greater glory, no great pride and happiness than living and fighting as the revolutionary fighters of the leader, than serving as the leader the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il-song, the human revolutionary genius who brightly lights the forward path of historical development, protects the self-dependence of the people and leads them on the one path to progress and prosperity, victory and glory.

The true path to vigorously developing our history and the decisive guarantee that our Fatherland will prosper infinitely and our revolution and our people will be victorious eternally lies in serving the great leader day and night and being endlessly loyal to the leader.

All League of Socialist Youth Members and young people must be faithful to the leader and the Party Central with unblemished hearts and must base themselves on the Party's unitary ideology and the great leader's revolutionary ideology to bunch together with one ideological will and fight on fiercely for the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

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CSO: 4108

8. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK MARTIAL LAW COMMAND STATEMENT ON KWANGJU INCIDENTS

SK310309 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpt] Seoul, May 31 (HAPTONG)--The Martial Law Command, making public its first comprehensive report on the recent bloody riot in Kwangju, said today that 144 civilians, 22 military personnel and four policemen were killed during the violent incident.

A total of 127 civilians, 109 military personnel and 144 police officers were injured, the command announcement said.

Since the violent riot occurred in the provincial area on May 18, the announcement said, 1,740 persons have been rounded up. Of them, it said, 1,010 were released after reprimand.

Of those still under questioning, it said, 686 were from the South Cholla provincial area, 26 from Seoul and 18 from other parts of the country.

Disclosing that a total of 730 outsiders were detained on suspicion of involvement in the incident, the announcement said that the command could not rule out the possibility of the existence of an organized agitation force.

The command will refer radicals and murderers to the court-martial for severe punishment and release other rioters, who committed violences out of momentary emotion, in a lenient step, announcement said.

A total of 5,401 pieces of firearms including heavy and light machine guns and rifles were seized by rioters during the incident, it said.

Some 80 per cent of the captured firearms have been taken back, it said.

Some 70 per cent of ammunitions including 552 handgrenades and 3,600 boxes of T.N.T. which were captured by rioters have been brought back, it said.

A total of 318 military motor vehicles including armored cars were taken back from rioters, it said.

Damages inflicted on public and private properties were put at about 26 billion won.

The Kwangju Tax Office and eight other public buildings were reduced to ashes and 13 public structures including the provincial government building were partially destroyed.

A total of 68 motor vehicles owned by public organizations were destroyed.

On the private sector, the Kwangju Munhwa Broadcasting Station and seven buildings were burnt down and 43 structures including the Catholic Center were destroyed. Some 381 private cars were smashed.

At the Asia Motor Company, 414 motor vehicles including 314 for military use were seized by rioters.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN JUVENILE CORPS

SK061910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial dedicated to the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Juvenile Corps stresses that the juvenile corps members are the reserves of revolution who should carry forward the revolutionary cause to completion generation after generation.

This is why our party always directs great efforts to the work of bringing up the entire children and youth to be true communist revolutionaries, developed in an allround way, the editorial notes, and says:

The founding of the Korean Juvenile Corps by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song on 6 June 1946, was an historic event of weighty significance in the juvenile movement of our country and in the life of our children and youth.

With the founding of the juvenile corps in time after liberation when the conditions were difficult for the building of a new country, the children of our country came to have a genuine revolutionary mass organization to inherit the revolutionary cause of chuche and a brighter prospect opened up on the road of our revolution.

The Korean Juvenile Corps has unwaveringly covered the road of proud victories over the past 30 odd years under the warm care of our party which accords deepest considerations to its members as the priceless assets of the country.

In each period and at each stage of the revolutionary development our party has brightly illumined the road to be followed by the juvenile corps and spared nothing for the younger generation.

Under the loving care of the party our juvenile corps members are bringing their great hope and ideal into full bloom and adding luster to the precious title of young revolutionaries of chuche type. Apart from the wise leadership and profound love and solicitude of our party, there can be neither today's happiness nor tomorrow's hope of our juvenile corps members.

The ideological and moral aspects of our juvenile corps members are very fine. Under the slogan "let us learn from the glorious boyhood of the great leader" they are studying hard the revolutionary ideas and revolutionary traditions of our party and reliably growing up to be fine communist revolutionaries well prepared mentally, morally and physically thanks to the benefits of the universal 11-year compulsory education.

It is our party's joy and our people's pride that all members of the younger generation are soundly growing up as flower buds of our society and resourceful pillars of the country.

Today members of the new generation who were brought up in the juvenile corps have become competent workers of the party, state and economic organs, heroes and labour innovators loved by the people and are vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction.

All the gains and great victories of our revolution are associated with proud achievements and exploits of our juvenile corps members who are always faithful to the call of the party.

Boundlessly bright is the future of our country where all members of the younger generation are healthily growing up to be reserves of communist construction under the banner of the party and our revolution will be successfully carried forward to completion generation after generation, stresses the editorial.

CSO: 4120

AGRICULTURAL WORK TEAM LAUDED AS EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by Nodong Sinmun Staff Writer Chang Yong-ch'ol: "Seeking Work To Do: On the Farm Where Yi Man-sik Works"]

[Text] The party members and agricultural workers on the farm where Yi Man-sik works are vigorously waging the campaign to emulate the unheralded heroes, successfully pursuing the economic tasks facing them.

Because they wage more powerfully the campaign to emulate the farms' unheralded heroes, who brilliantly overfulfilled last year's plan quotas, farm personnel are powerfully motivated to once again give rise to great innovation in agricultural production in this, the year of the 6th Party Congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: "The working nature of the revolutionary and the working method of the communist is not to sit and wait for revolutionary struggle and construction to occur by themselves, but to make work and seek out work."

Through the practice of emulating the unheralded heroes among this farm's party members and agricultural personnel, who have the teachings of the great leader etched deeply in their hearts, everyone's attitude of masterfully seeking work grows more highly developed with each passing day.

On this farm, under the guidance of party organizations, all farm personnel actively urge themselves to seek and perform work to expand food grain crop production from the point of view that they are the masters of agricultural production.

For example, farm personnel including Comrade Kim Chae-sik, Chief of the 3rd Agricultural Work Team, 4th Sub-workteam, removed stone walls and widened cultivated fields to brilliantly fulfill the agricultural production quota with which their sub-workteam had been entrusted. In addition, whether they are made to or not, whether anyone is watching or not, they have promoted the attitude of making and looking for work, helping to build their own 80-square meter water reservoir this spring to better overcome drought, in order to increase food grain yields.

The farm primary level party committee strongly encouraged the masses of farm personnel to struggle to further intensify the campaign to emulate the unheralded heroes this year, by broadly popularizing the experiences of the 3rd Agricultural Workteam, 4th Sub-workteam.

No sooner was that done than beautiful attitudes such as turning over to other sub-workteams land which had high food grain yield, and accepting in return and cultivating low food grain yield land, became more highly developed on the part of sub-workteam personnel here including those of the 3rd Agricultural Workteam 4th Sub-workteam.

Those who accepted land of low food grain yield tore down stone walls, cleared drainage ditches, stacked stones at field heads and drove pilings so as not to allow a single patch of land to be washed away.

Actively waging the campaign to emulate the unheralded heroes, this year the farm has found new paddy amounting to 3 chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres], taken on the goal of producing an average of 8 tons of food grain per chongbo of mountain paddy and successfully improved more than 10 chongbo of wetlands.

On the occasion of the 6th Party Congress, the party members and agricultural workers here, resolved to exceed brilliantly their agricultural production goals, are more solidly waging the campaign to emulate the model of the unheralded heroes who give all their resourcefulness, energy and talent to our great leader and party, to our fatherland and people, in order to achieve without fail the goals they have taken up for themselves.

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CSO: 4108

DPRK INDUSTRIAL UNITS COMPLETE FIRST HALF YEAR ASSIGNMENTS

SK091044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--Many industrial establishments in various domains of the national economy are fulfilling their first half year assignments one after another.

The working people of our country who are vigorously striving to fulfill this year's plan before the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea slated for October have actively pushed ahead with production and construction by introducing tens of thousands of technical innovation proposals in the last three months and more.

As a result, many units have overfulfilled their assignments for the first half year.

The Kumya youth coal mine carried out the first half year plan, set far higher than that of the same period of last year, one month ahead of schedule.

The coal mine overfulfilled its first quarter year plan and the April plan. In May, too, it surpassed the monthly plan by 29 percent in earth scraping and by 11 percent in coal production.

The Songun mine overfulfilled its plan for the first half year, over 50 percent greater than that of the same period of last year, as of 26 May.

The first half-year assignments were finished ahead of the set time at many units of the mining industry including the Kangso and Ungok coal mines, the Unpo and Puraesan mines, many factories of the machine-building industry including the Mangyongdae machine tool plant, the Mangyongdae bulldozer factory, the Pyongyang elevator factory, the Munchon trailing farm machine factory and the Pyongyang bicycle factory and many other central industrial establishments in the metal, chemical, forestry and textile industries including the Pyongyang nonferrous metal factory, the Kangso chemical factory, the Pyongyang silk mill and the Nimyongsu forestry station and more than 1,250 local industrial factories.

In South Hamgyong Province, the Hamhung silk mill, the Hamhung tire factory and 46 other central industrial factories and enterprises and 145 local industrial factories have overshoot the first half year plans.

Meanwhile, scores of railway stations have carried out their first half year or yearly plans through an increased transport drive. And the general bureau of land transportation fulfilled the first half year plan at 107 percent as of 23 May.

CSO: 4120

DPRK ACHIEVES RAPID GROWTH IN LOCAL INDUSTRIES

SK071012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--The workers and technicians of the local industrial factories of Korea are celebrating day of local industry (7 June) with remarkable achievements in production.

According to data available at the ministry of local industry, the output of consumer goods went up in May 35 percent above that in the corresponding period of last year. Of this corn oil jumped 41 percent, rice oil 24 percent and spinning yarn 23 percent.

Over 1,250 local industrial factories had fulfilled their first half-year assignments by the end of May.

Now many factories and workshops are under construction in the domain of local industry to be presented as gifts to the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In North Pyongan Province alone, over 30 construction and expansion projects of factories and workshops are in progress.

Many caustic soda factories, carbonate soda factories, dyestuffs factories, etc. are being erected in various parts of the country to consolidate raw material bases for the local industry.

Over 1,000 local industrial factories made their appearance in our country in a few months after the June, 1958, plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. [Word indistinct] and over factories of this category cropped [words indistinct] conference of workers in local industry in February, 1970. As a result, each county came to possess an average over 20 local industrial factories.

Our country has now thousands of local industrial factories.

The local industry accounts for some half of the nation's consumer goods production.

DPRK COMPLETES NEW KILN AT KOMUSAN CEMENT COMPANY

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 5, May 80 pp 20-22

[Text] | Komusan Cement Manufacturing Company, the fifth largest in north Korea, installed the third processing kiln on 14 April. According to the (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station on April 28, "The 5.19 Technology Revolution Shock Brigade has completed the construction of the modern kiln in a short period of time, thus enabling the company to produce cement in excess of this year's production goal before the Party congress scheduled for October." The broadcast said the construction was made "by our own power (material) and our own technology." It added the production capacity of the plant increased 1.5 times.

The KCBS report followed by a special program under the heading, "Let's Produce More Cement by Remodeling Kilns." North Korean cement manufacturers, most of them equipped with the dry or wet process, are now pushing ahead with a plan to replace their old-fashioned kilns with the ones fit for the semidry process, but with little investment. It is learned that all cement plants but one in Sunchon operate under the wet or dry process.

Stressing self-help in supplying material and technological needs, the broadcast said that increased cement production is prerequisite for the planned reconstruction and expansion of coal mines, electrification of railroads as well as construction of roads and power stations. It urged all cement manufacturing workers to attain by all means the 12-13 million ton target set for the end year (1984) of the on-going seven-year program.

According to a south Korean estimation, north Korea's cement production capacity stands now at 9.5 million tons. (See Table 1.) It appears inevitable for north Korea to strive for remodeling of the existing kilns rather than introduction of new ones from foreign countries as it will cost some \$400 million to introduce new plants or new kilns to expand its cement production capacity to 12-13 million tons from the current level.

(Table 1) North Korea's Cement Production Capacity (Estimate)

Unit: 1,000 tons

Name of Plant	Location	Capacity
Sunchon	Sunchon, South Pyongan Province	3,000
2.8 Madong	Pongsan, North Hwanghae Province	1,350
Chonnaeri	Munchon, Kangwon Province	1,000
Haeju	Haeju, South Hwanghae Province	850
Kumusan	Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	810 (formerly 560)
Sunghori	Pyongyang	650
Puraesan	Kowon, South Hamgyong Province	500
Kujang	Kujang, North Pyongan Province	200
Some 30 other small plants		1,140
Total		9,500

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

RICE TRANSPLANTATION--Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--Rice transplantation was wound up in the main in Korea as of 31 May. Rice transplantation this year was started later than usual owing to the serious influence of the cold front, but it was finished at the same date as usual to ensure the highest yield. All the cooperative farms raised the operation rate of rice-transplanting machines, rice-seedling pulling machines and other farm machines and markedly increased the proportion of mechanized rice transplantation compared with last year. Thanks to the positive step of the party and the state, more tractors, rice-transplanting machines and other farm machines, fertilizers, agricultural medicines, vinyl chloride sheets and other farming materials were supplied and a large number of people went to the cooperative farms to help the farmers in the busy season. As a result, the rice transplantation which is of great importance in hitting the target of 9.5 million tons [words indistinct] brief period. [Text] [SK051314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 5 Jun 80]

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION--Pyongyang, 4 Jun (KCNA)--The electrification of the railway line linking Kowon on the East Coast of Korea and Pongsan, North Hwanghae Province, in the western part of Korea, is progressing at fast pace. The builders completed the railway electrification project between Kowon and Wonsan in February and then successfully wound up the electrification of the Wonsan-Sepo section in Kangwon Province some time ago. They have laid the cable between Sepo and Ichon and the projects of pylons, structures, sidetrack expansion in railway station compounds and management buildings are making headway briskly. Eighty-five percent of the assembling of transformer equipment has been completed along the whole section. The switchover to electric traction in the section which will be opened to traffic before long was a gift of loyalty of the railway constructors and helpers to the 6th Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. The electrification of this line linking the East and West of Korea in the central part is of great significance in meeting the nation's demand for transport more satisfactorily. It is planned in our country this year to electrify 440 km of railway sections. When this task is fulfilled, another big stride will have been taken in completing the nation-wide railway electrification. [Text] [SK041140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1116 GMT 4 Jun 80]

DPRK PRESS OBSERVE FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF KUMGANGSAN OPERA TROUPE

SK061939 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1618 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate editorial articles to the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Central Art Troupe in Japan. The predecessor of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe.

In an article titled "Proud Road Along Which Chuche-Oriented Arts have been Brought into Bloom Abroad" NODONG SINMUN says that the people and artists in the homeland extend fervent felicitations and warm kindred greetings to the entire members and artists of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe on the 25th anniversary of its founding.

The article goes on:

With the founding of the art troupe the entire Korean artists in Japan came for the first time to be proud artists of the republic bringing into bloom the chuche-oriented arts of the socialist homeland on their stage, artists devoting themselves to the homeland and people and to the fulfillment of the patriotic work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

With the founding of the art troupe Chongnyon came to have one more powerful means of educating the compatriots in Japan.

The article notes that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung formed the chuche-oriented art troupe, gave programmatic teachings which served as a guiding compass for its art activities in each period, awarded state decorations and honorable titles to Korean artists in Japan and accorded warm solicitude to them.

Boundlessly encouraged by the warm love and care of the great leader, over the past 25 years the artists of the opera troupe have created works depicting his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and his wise guidance and his noble communist virtues and a number of other revolutionary works and conducted brisk performance activities in all parts of Japan where there are compatriots, the article points out, and goes on:

Indeed, the Kungangsan Opera Troupe formed by the great leader is playing a big role in rapidly developing Korean literature and art in Japan as the only overseas opera troupe of the republic and, through its activities, proudly bringing his chuche-oriented idea on literature and art into full bloom abroad.

The people and artists in the homeland firmly believe that upholding the chuche-oriented idea of the respected and beloved leader on literature and art, the Korean artists in Japan will bring it into fuller bloom in the land of Japan and thus make a greater contribution to carrying out the patriotic tasks of Chongnyon.

An article of MINJU CHOSON headed "We Warmly Hail Successes made by Kungangsan Opera Troupe in its Patriotic Work" says:

The people in the homeland are firmly convinced that the Korean artists in Japan will achieve greater successes in the creation of militant and revolutionary literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value by brilliantly embodying the chuche-oriented idea of the great leader on literature and art and the party's literary and art policy.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCHOLAR EXAMINES STATE OF DPRK SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3 No 5, May 80 pp 1-12

[Article by Kim Ha-hyon, a North Korean expert in Seoul: "Science and Technology in North Korea--A Self-imposed Dilemma"]

[Text]

This is an article written by Mr. Kim Ha-hyon, a north Korea expert in Seoul. - Ed.

I. Introduction

In his book "The American Challenge--In the Year 2000," Herman Kahn puts north Korea in 2000 in the category of "partly industrialized society," like India, with its per capita GNP reaching about \$1,500.

"Science" is the most favorite term used by Karl Marx and his fellow communists. According to their materialistic interpretation of history, productive power is the basis of subjective history and organizations of economic and social structures develop in keeping with the nature of productive power at its varying stages of technical innovation.

It is ironical that the north Korean Communist society which faithfully subscribes to the Marxist doctrine equating technological growth with social development is likely to become no more than a partly industrialized society in 2000, barely taking off from a pre-industrial society. Then, what does this forecast imply?

It attests to the inherent contradictions of a socialist system which is devoted exclusively to the pursuit of revolutionary spirit and total group values at the expense of individuals. In such a totalitarian-oriented society there hardly exist any incentives for individual and private initiative even though it sets great store by the relations between technological development and social development.

A highly industrialized society will assure a high level of labor productivity corresponding to the rate of technology and equipment. However, the Communist totalitarian system depends more upon the intensity of labor mobilization in the fields of simple labor-intensive industries. The result is that labor productivity is lowest in Communist countries.

Taking advantage of the industrial facilities built by the Japanese colonial government to make north Korea a military base for an advance into Manchuria, the north Koreans set out to construct a socialist industrial state upon Korea's liberation from Japan. Toward that end north Korea established the Institute of Science in December 1952 for the purpose of training technical manpower. At the same time, efforts were made to attract a greater amount of industrial plants and equipment as well as technical aid from the Soviet Union and East European Communist countries until the early 1960s.

In spite of such positive efforts north Korea is expected to remain an underdeveloped area even in the 1980s with an approximate per capita GNP of \$700. It is all out to absorb some of the meager advanced tech-

nology Communist China is trying to introduce from Western powers in its belated attempt at modernization.

Through the second Seven-Year Economic Plan period which started in 1978 north Korea seeks to rely upon the enhancement of labor productivity for most (75 percent) of its aggregate growth in the industrial sector. Such an unrealistic approach to modernizing and sophisticating economy well substantiates the prediction of Herman Kahn.

What caused north Korea to lag so far behind in modern science and technology? Its people are subject to exploitative forced labor, living in pre-modern and impoverished conditions. And yet the north Korean regime failed to bring its industrial products, except for some machinery items, up to be on a par with south Korea in quality. The scientific and technological level of north Korea today roughly corresponds to that of south Korea in the 1960s.

This paper will concentrate on identifying the historical, political, social and economic background of science and technology in north Korea and finding what has impeded and retarded technological development under the monolithic-autocratic system of Kim Il-sung. I would also like to determine the meaning of "Juche" (subjective) science based on self-help as advocated by Kim Il-sung.

In this connection, a number of questions may be raised. What are the internal self-contradictions and conflicts in the field of science and technology faced by the Kim Il-sung regime and what are their functions and levels? How did the fictional nature of

Juche notion adversely affect the growth of north Korean industry? How are the independent and innocent scientific and technological specialists who do not belong to either the ruling class or the working class suffering? Answers to these questions will shed light on the dilemma in which north Korea finds itself between the two competing demands for sustaining the monolithic ruling apparatus of Kim Il-sung and the development of science and technology.

2. Formulation of Science-Technology Policies

North Korea has all along been under the influence of the Soviet Union as far as science and technology are concerned. The Soviets put top priority on technology, and self-help policy during its first Five-Year Economic Plan in 1929-1933 and then concentrated on heavy industries through the 1940s and 1950s. Then, Moscow shifted to a policy of international division of labor and diversification in the 1960s. A period of isolation and external containment followed. Moreover, as a result of Pyongyang's tightrope walking in the Sino-Soviet dispute, Moscow became increasingly less cooperative with north Korea in technical field.

In the early 1960s when the Hungarian incident erupted and ideological polemics between Moscow and Peking intensified, Pyongyang decided to bring home its students sent abroad in order to prevent the inflow of the rising tide of liberalization. Its two major allies, the Soviet Union and Communist China, employed technical assistance as political leverage, turning the screw on the north

Koreans. They were almost helpless and far from self-sufficient in terms of science and technology.

Reconstruction and innovations were most urgent in iron manufacture and mining industries. Extraction of natural resources was also necessary. Growing shortage of work force necessitated the mechanization of labor-intensive production processes. These requirements increased demand for provision of improved technology in many areas.

Under the circumstances, north Korea had to overcome a number of political hurdles in its pursuit of self-help (Jaryok kaengsaeng) programs on the basis of natural resources and the industrial infrastructure left behind by the Japanese. As political rivalry between the pro-Soviet faction and the pro-Chinese (Yenan) faction increased in intensity, Kim Il-sung was under heavy pressure to protect his own ruling hierarchy by strengthening his absolute power base.

North Korea linked its Juche science to Kim Il-sung's Yul (one and the only) ideology and Juche concept. All speculative activity was allowed only within the context of the Communist dogma. This imposes overwhelming limits upon the development of science and technology policies.

According to the materialistic view of technological revolution, north Korea is committed to "the generation of material wealth, liberation from the bondage of nature and guarantee of self-reliant, egalitarian and creative life."

Introduction of advanced science

and spontaneous endeavor of scientists and technicians for scientific and technological exploration are made secondary to political allegiance to Kim Il-sung. Thus, much importance is attached to the ideological orientation of scientists and technicians.

Competition is rife for recognition of better performance in demonstrative and lower-level skills and development of resources, rather than in theoretical research. Thus, the level of sophistication among north Korean scientists and technicians is very low. They are passively mobilized and put to work on rudimentary and bread-and-butter themes and topics.

3. The Direction and Timeliness of Scientific and Technological Development

In the 1950s north Korea was faced with the urgent task of rebuilding and consolidating the war-torn industrial installations, soliciting technical assistance from Communist countries including the Soviet Union, increasing mineral products that could be shipped to those countries as payment in kind for debts owed to them and mass-producing construction materials for postwar rehabilitation.

Skilled workers in the fields of metalwork, machinery and mining were in dire need. On meeting this need north Korea's scientific and technological manpower development programs put top priority. In March 1952 a national convention of scientists and technicians was called to exhort positive involvement of all skilled workers in production with no reservation as to ideological persuasion or class background.

Stress was also placed on encouraging research and development in steel industry and mining. By that time, north Korea became a virtual technological colony of the Soviet Union and was hard pressed for mineral ores and iron manufactures which were diverted in large quantities to the Soviet Union. Supply of productive technicians to meet the immediate need imposed another burden on north Korea.

Kim Il-sung called on skilled workers "to make yourselves capable of solving your technical problems on your own by learning necessary advanced skills within the shortest period of time." He also called for greater infusion of the revolutionary spirit into technology. "Communist education and revolutionary indoctrination of technicians must be intensified," he emphasized, adding: "The revolution in technology is one of the fundamental revolutionary tasks our party is devoted to."

In an address to a meeting of Workers' Party representatives in October 1966, Kim said, "Our army should be equipped with modern weapons and combat gear that can satisfy the requirement of modern warfare. Arms must be modernized by all means, military science and technology must be advanced to keep pace with the latest development in science, the munitions industry must be strengthened so that the entire economy may shift to a war footing in time of emergency."

Though professing a policy of pursuing economic construction and military buildup in parallel, the Pyongyang regime was actually pre-

occupied with technological growth related to the military sector. North Korea, however, was not yet prepared to fill the vacuum created by the gradual withdrawal of technical advisors and instructors who had come from East European Communist countries. Hasty attempts were made to set up technical colleges and in-plant training workshops but they were anything but successful because of the lack of qualified faculty and necessary equipment.

Kim Il-sung publicly admitted in March 1963 that there were 60,000 technicians and specialists. "Skilled workers including intermediate-level specialists total 180,000. All scientists and technicians must join to establish a self-reliant industrial structure that can solve problems of construction," he noted. The figures are enough to indicate the serious shortage of trained manpower at that time.

In the 1970s the north Korean regime mobilized women who accounted for 46 percent of the whole population in its Three Technical Revolutions aimed at transforming agricultural work force into an industrial work force and to achieve improvement in labor-intensive industrial structure. Mechanization and automation of various industrial facilities were presented as the major task of technological development.

Advance in mechanized farming stimulated the growth of food-processing industry. The rise of resource nationalism in the outside world forced north Korea to pay greater attention to the research on and exploitation of natural resources. Thus, the development plan called for domestic

supply of 60 to 70 percent of the total demand for resource materials.

Throughout the four decades after Korea's liberation from Japan, Pyongyang regime has been preoccupied with learning skills needed to operate the industrial infrastructure left behind by the Japanese. With technical aid from East European countries that was the only such help made available to the self-contained north Korean society following the Korean War, north Korea concentrated on developing natural resources.

4. Institutions and Functions of Promoting Science and Technology

All policies decided by the Workers' Party are supervised in their execution by the State Science-Technology Commission, industrial ministries under the State Council (the Ministry of Metal Industry; the First, Second, Third and Fourth Ministries of Machine Industry and 17 other related departments) and the Science-Technology Planning Bureau of the State Planning Commission.

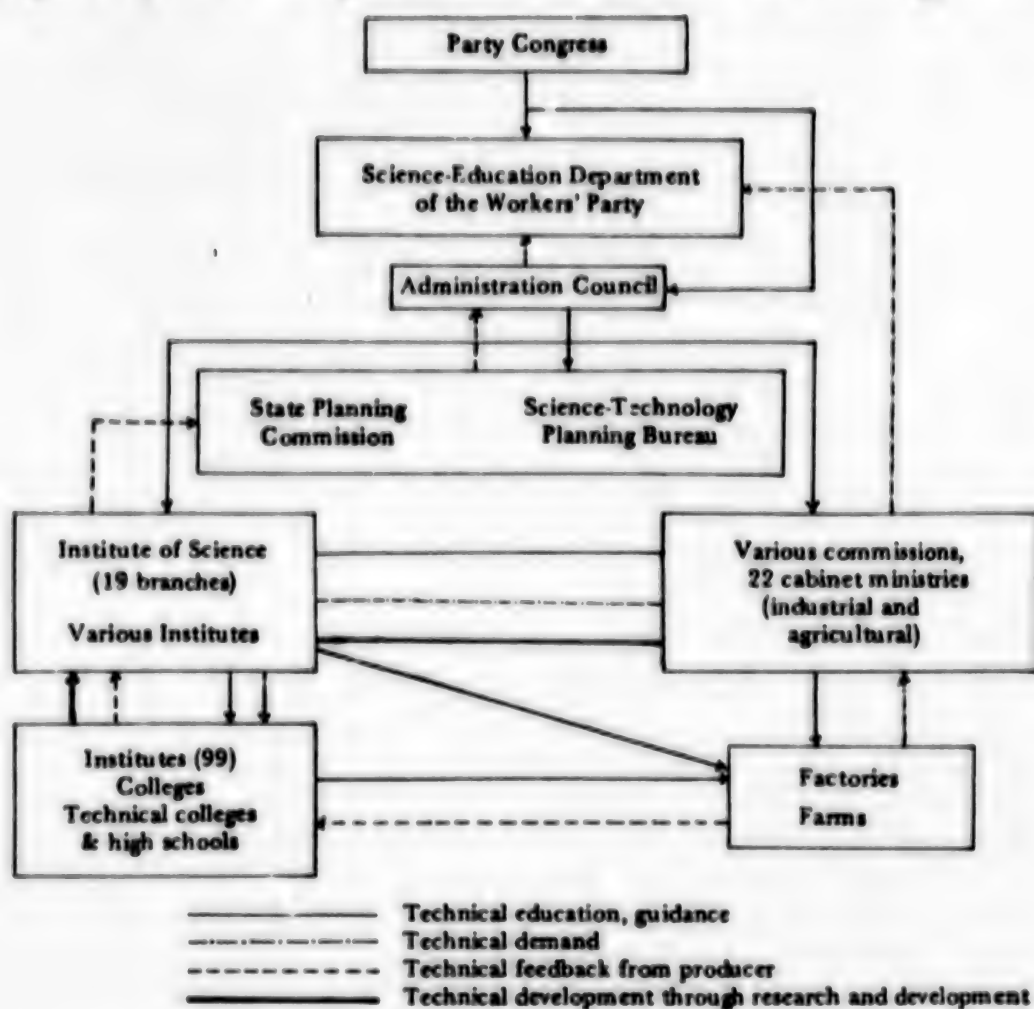
There are over 100 research institutes plus 20-odd branch offices, including the Institute of Science, the Institute of Agricultural Science, the Institute of Forestry Science, the Institute of Medical Science, the Institute of Light Industry Science and the Institute of Defense Science. Laboratories and workshops at various colleges and factories are also used for purposes of carrying out science and technology programs.

Figure 1 shows that both the making and administration of science and technology policies in north Korea are placed under a thoroughly

monolithic control of the Party. Staffers of institutes and laboratories and faculty members of colleges and universities are often requested to visit industrial plants and farms to advise and help workers on the spot and on the job on matters of scientific and

technical difficulty. Such integration and collaboration between scientists, technicians and lowest-echelon industrial workers are sought largely by means of the Three Main Revolutionary Squads movement organized by the Party headquarters.

Figure 1 System of Making and Administration of Science and Technology Policies



At the instance of Kim Il-sung in February 1973 young intellectuals were organized into these revolutionary squads under the guidance of the so-called Party Center. They were sent

to factories and farms to aid in "mass technical renovations." In February 1978 the Scientists Shock Unit was activated and similar shock troops of scientists were formed in December

1979. They were dispatched to remote workplaces to counsel and work with ordinary workers and elementary technicians.¹

Institutions for training skilled manpower include, in addition to ordinary schools for general education, factory colleges, factory higher technical schools, skilled workers schools and middle schools for workers. Various research institutions headed by the Institute of Science also award academic degrees up to doctorate by way of stimulating technical education. (See Figure 2)

Considering material and production as the main source of social progress, north Korea employs industrial and technical education related to production and labor as a tool of "reducing the entire people to the working class." Training the youth in knowledge and skills required for productive labor is the primary goal of north Korea's education which features a sort of compulsory technical education.²

The excessive specification of the fields of science, technology and industry even at the risk of overlapping may have been intended to pin down the responsibility for implementing the decisions of the Party's Central Committee. However, such a desired division of labor and responsibility is hardly achieved under the present system built around the predominance of a single personality in both the Party and government hierarchy. The rigidity of the system under Kim Il-sung is a major hurdle for free development of science and technology.

Undue emphasis on the productive and demonstrative aspect of science

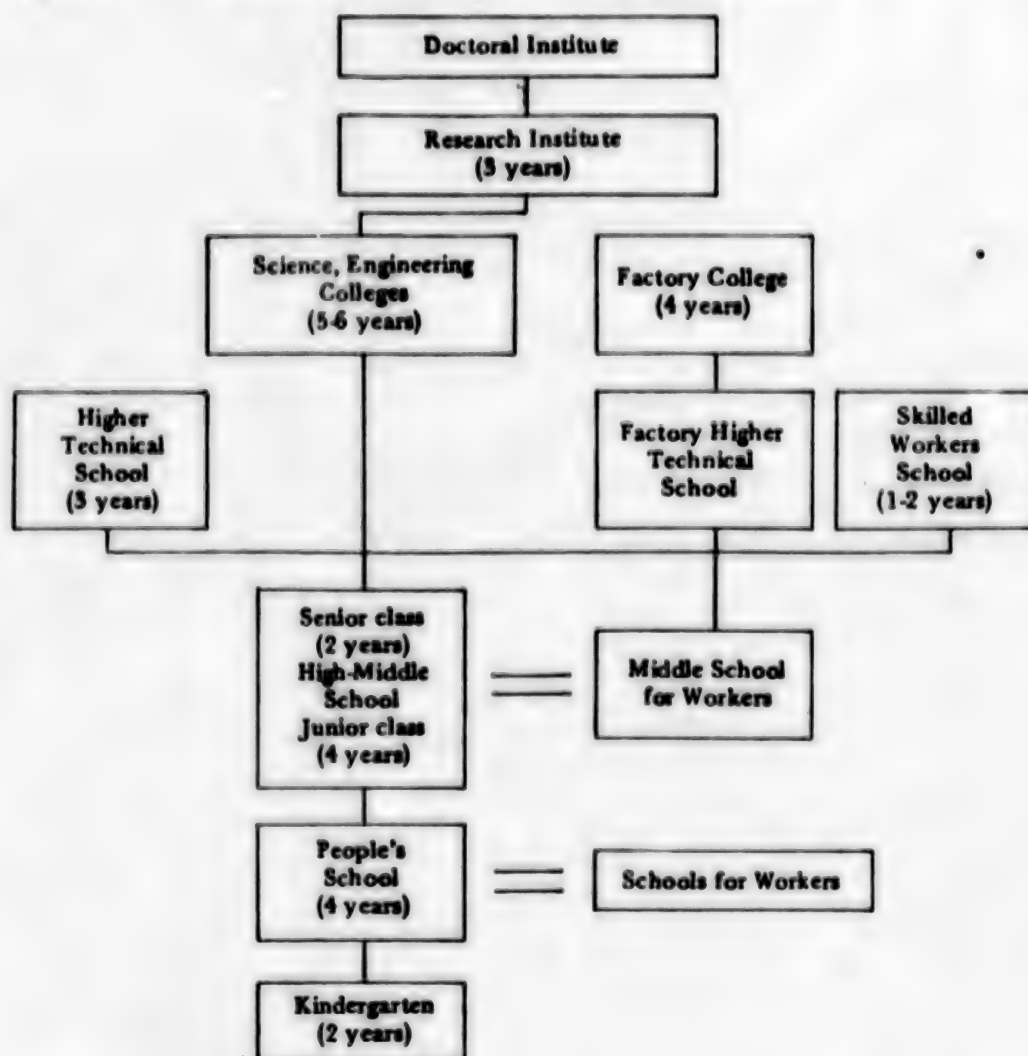
and technology resulted in dwarfing the research-oriented and theoretical aspects of science. Under the circumstances the academic level of natural sciences and engineering is bound to fall.

Even the subjects of study are chosen and assigned by the Workers' Party in accordance with its timetable and list of priorities. The north Korean government confers the honor of "inventor" upon some scientists and engineers who have attained noticeable results. However, the lack of any financial rewards and incentives will not inspire further creativity and ingenuity on the part of these scientists and technicians.

Individual spontaneity and private initiative are almost totally absent. Moreover, scientific and technological advances are hardly promoted without international cooperation. Individuals, enterprises, associations and governments should profit from exchanging information and industrial patents. Speedy acquisition of advanced and new scientific and technical information is vital. Nevertheless, north Korea finds itself at a serious disadvantage in this respect because Pyongyang does not enjoy amicable and friendly relations with most nations of the world.

The north Korean propaganda machine is all out to make out its leader Kim Il-sung to be an omnipotent and supreme personality and the north Korean institutions and policies to be so excellent that north Korea is a model Communist country. Therefore, it is not ready to open the country to the outside world, exposing the weakness of its leadership

Figure 2 **System of Technical Education in North Korea**



Source: Survey of North Korea, Research Institute on Far Eastern Affairs March 20, 1974 pp. 369-378.

and system which would no doubt nullify the credibility of what the north Koreans seek to show to the world.

To put it differently, the necessity of introducing progressive and rational advanced science and skills from abroad for the sake of building a modern state through the increase of produc-

tivity and enhancement of international competitiveness is viewed as contradicting the unchallengeable cause of justifying and sustaining the monolithic hierarchy of Kim Il-sung. The former, that is, the greater and just need, has been sacrificed to promote the latter.

All doors for international scholar-

ly and scientific exchange were closed. North Korea was reluctant to receive students and technicians from Communist bloc nations. It remains a rare isolationist orphan in today's world community.

The relations between system maintenance and technological development can be presented from a functional angle in the following illus-

tration. North Korea continued to undertake a series of mass movements to induce the voluntary participation of the north Korean population on the basis of Juche (subjectivity). Heavy emphasis was placed upon stimulating public creativity and campaigns for mass technical renovations under a policy of promoting science and technology.

Figure 3 **Dysfunction of System Maintenance and Technological Development**

Functions for System Maintenance	Functions for Technological Development
Spontaneous, original technical development	Timely introduction of advanced and overseas skills
Rejection of foreign capital and technical tie-ups	Pursuit of technical patents and joint interests
Limited introduction of skills along governmental intention	Pluralistic technical introduction by government, enterprise and research bodies
Adherence to dogmatism and exclusivism	Preference, reciprocal international orientation
Promotion of power-orientation on the part of scientists and technicians	Promotion of technical development of enterprises and individuals
Cultivation of self-centered chauvinism	Cultivation of open-door and self-reliant posture
Intensified control (governmental intention)	Expansion of spontaneity (personal intention)

Active involvement of the masses is an important element in the maintenance of the system of Kim Il-sung. But it cannot be encouraged at the expense of the latter objective.

The rigidity of the north Korean system permits only of the arbitrary actions of Kim Il-sung and his coterie,

while completely suppressing the will and action of individuals. As this system has continued for nearly half a century, all objects of mobilization are passive and vulnerable.

All values and standards of conduct are judged and treated with special reference to realistic and

specific issues. Thus, far-reaching and future-oriented outlook is gradually eroded. Scholarly and theoretical base of science and technology is seriously undermined. As a result, the overall level of science and technology has been on a steady downturn.

At a convention of north Korean scientists and technicians held on March 22, 1963 Kim Il-sung made the following statement critical of the state of skilled workmanship:

"The knowledge of scientists and technicians is very narrow in scope and shallow in depth.... Scientists and technicians lack in a sense of responsibility and fighting spirit. They are likely to give up in the face of difficulties and fail in fulfilling a task to the end. They are irresponsible and demonstrate weakness. The Party must step up indoctrination in its programmes addressed to scientists. As yet they are hardly able to manufacture farm implements of high quality.³

5. Skilled Manpower and Technocrats

In an address entitled "On the Mission of Scientists and Technicians in Technological Revolution" delivered on March 22, 1963, Kim Il-sung admitted that scientists and technicians worthy of name number only several hundreds and reemphasized the need for more training in industrial skills.⁴

Programs for producing skilled technical manpower as part of north Korea's basic policy of transforming the entire population into labor class go beyond mere vocational education to undertake even ideological indoctri-

nation in the belief that production and labor are the source of historical development.

As shown in the illustration, training of technical manpower is undertaken through a number of channels of education, specialized as well as general. Technical manpower thus trained is estimated, according to a speech made by Kim Il-sung in 1963, at 60,000 technicians and specialists. The total came to 180,000 including intermediate-level specialists (probably meaning semiskilled workers).

From the official data published by the north Korean authorities, the number of educational institutions in natural sciences and engineering, the size of population and the increasing trend in the number of industrial plants and their employees, we can gather that north Korea's gross technical manpower is 800,000 to one million as of the end of 1979. The figure includes those potential manpower currently enrolled in various schools giving 11-year compulsory vocational training and operators of tractors. The north Korean regime has undertaken mass education of its people in order to equip each person with one skill.

Ordinary skilled workers become advanced skilled workers after 15 years. Then the number of such high-level technicians is estimated at 200,000. (In 1963 intermediate-level technicians and skilled workers numbered around 180,000.)

Most of the industrial facilities in north Korea are labor-intensive. The Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) period called for one million skilled workers.

The second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) marked up the target of technical manpower training to two million. Judging from the fact that the target of technical manpower training requirement in 1984 is set at two million, we can easily guess at the serious shortage of skilled workers at the present time.

This is well proven by the organization of various shock units of scientists recruited from research institutions and colleges. These groups are dispatched to factories and farms to provide technical assistance and advice to the unskilled population.

During the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) initial attempts were made to introduce advanced equipment and skills from the Western world. Much of so imported industrial hardware was left idle and to rust because of a shortage of skilled operators. The situation gives good proof of the technical backwardness and chronic scarcity of skilled manpower in north Korea.

The shortage of skilled workers and generally low degree of technological sophistication pose a main impediment to the industrial growth of north Korea. The lineup of representative technocrats is headed by Premier of the Administration Council Lee Jong-ok who had served in various posts related to technology and industry—director of the Institute of Science, chairman of the Heavy Industry Commission, minister of metal and chemical industry, minister of mining industry and minister of light industry.

Such high officials as chairman of the Mining Industry Commission,

minister of metal industry, ministers of machinery industry I, II and III, minister of chemical industry, chairman of the State Construction Commission, minister of communications, minister of public health, chairman of the Science and Technology Commission, minister of resource development and minister of electric industry are all known to have been drawn from engineering and technical fields.

However, their exposure to the advanced Western science and technology is extremely limited. Through 40 years of seclusion within north Korea they have been preoccupied with the dogma of self-help and chauvinistic exclusivism even in regard to skills and scientific knowledge. Some north Koreans exhibit total disregard of scientific approach because of their heavy politicization in all aspects of their life.

Technocrats and technicians have little say in planning and undertaking industrial and technological projects on their own because the personal guidance of Kim Il-sung even on matters of technical specifics is so predominant and widespread. Their so-called Juche science actually means a blind faith in the scientific and technological omnipotence of the supreme political leader.

6. Conclusion

North Korea is endowed with rich mineral resources including over 3 billion tons of iron ore, 8 billion tons of coal and considerable amounts of limestone, gold, silver and other metals. It also had some industrial, the rudimentary, infrastructure and enjoyed substantial technical aid from

a number of Communist countries.

Nevertheless, it is yet to rise from the ranks of backward countries of the world. Its meager per capita GNP of some \$600 is one of the lowest in Asia and in the Communist bloc. The existing small corps of technicians and engineers are subject to rigid political control, completely shut off from their colleagues abroad. Thus, their role is largely manual. Under the circumstances, cultivation of additional technical manpower seems next to impossible.

It is believed that the wave of the Four Modernizations undertaken in Communist China following the death of Mao Tse-tung supplied some stimulus to the north Korean regime. The open-door policy of Peking may have a salutary effect on anachronistic isolationist stand of north Korea as far as trade and technology are concerned.

However, such evolution and change seem very slow in coming. The Pyongyang regime is steadfastly resisting the mounting pressure of its people for bolstering consumer-oriented manufacturing industry, shifting the emphasis away from the heavy industry sector devoted to military purposes. Toward that end the north Korean hierarchy must first secure international recognition of its market potential and credit-worthiness.

NOTES

1. *Norwae Press*, January 20, 1980.
2. *Survey of Education in North Korea*, p. 437.
3. *Materials on the Educational Policy of North Korea*, Institute on Far Eastern Affairs, pp. 41-58.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 41.

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N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON HOME-VISITING DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of young functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Han Yong, deputy director of the Choson Chongnyon office, and the 74th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Hon Chong-yol, section chief of the Nagano prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on 8 June by train. They arrived in Wonsan on 7 June by the ship "Samjiyon." That day the 12th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kimchong-sul, Vice-chairman of the Kyoto prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, arrived in Wonsan by the same ship. [Text] [SK090731 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 8 Jun 80]

CHONGNYON ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 3 Jun--The 11th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi Ki-suk, chief of a section of the Aichi prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left Wonsan on 2 June by the ship "Samjiyon" upon conclusion of the visit to the homeland. [Text] [SK041212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 3 Jun 80 SK]

KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN RETURN--Pyongyang, 2 Jun--The Korean citizens in Japan returning to the socialist homeland in the 184th batch arrived in Chongjin on 1 June by the ship "Mangyongbong." The compatriots were warmly welcomed by many working people and students and children in Chongjin city. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 2 Jun 80 SK]

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEXICO SOLIDARITY MEETING SENDS LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK050506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted with stormy applause of the attendants at a solidarity meeting held on 17 May in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at the fourth festival of "Oposicion", organ of the central committee of the Mexican Communist Party, according to a report.

The letter said:

We attendants of the meeting emphasized that the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification wisely set forth by you are the most fair and constructive policy for reunifying the divided country and expressed full support to them.

The meeting sternly denounced the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation maneuvers of the United States and its stooges. The South Korean authorities as a challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people and demanded that the United States withdraw from South Korea at once with its troops and weapons for war in accordance with the decision of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The attendants of the meeting fully supported the national reunification policy [words indistinct] the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 11 January and a positive measure for promoting the peaceful reunification of the country.

We appealed to the political parties, public organizations and democratic figures of our country to wage an extensive solidarity movement supporting the reunification of Korea.

Taking this opportunity we wholeheartedly wish the outstanding leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOLIDARITY MEETING ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION HELD IN MEXICO

SK050518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--A solidarity meeting was held on 17 May at the site of functions of the 4th festival of "Oposicion," organ of the central committee of the Mexican Communist Party in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

Present at the meeting were responsible personnel of the MPC and personalities of all circles.

Invited to the meeting was a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the central committee of the party, attending the festival.

Yang Hyong-sop and Pablo Gomez Alvarez, member of the political committee of the Central Committee of the MCP, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

During the festival an exhibition of our country was held there.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT

SK042358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, on the 3rd anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Seychelles.

The message reads:

His Excellency France Albert Rene
President
Republic of Seychelles

Victoria

On the 3rd anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Seychelles, I extend my warm congratulations to your excellency, your government and people on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The Seychellois people under your leadership are making big strides in their struggle for removing the aftermath of the colonial rule and building a new independent society.

I wish you and your people greater successes in the work for creation of a new life and express my conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will further strengthen and develop in the future.

Kim Il-song
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang, June 4, 1980.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF

SK060430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The message reads:

Comrade Georges Marchais
Secretary General
Communist Party of France

Paris

I, on behalf of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea and on my own, extend warm congratulations to you on your 60th birthday.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish new success to you and your party in the activities for peace, democracy and socialism and good health to you.

Kim Il-song
General Secretary of the Central Committee
Workers' Party of Korea

Pyongyang, June 5, 1980.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Jun--A delegation of the international union of students headed by its Vice-President Srinivasan Kunalan arrived in Pyongyang on 2 June by plane. [Text] [SK041212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 2 Jun 80 SK]

NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Jun--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly, on 2 June met and had a friendly talk with the educational delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, headed by (?Samuel Bekwueme), Lagos University, Nigeria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 2 Jun 80 SK]

PERUVIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Jun--A delegation of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship headed by Angel Castro Lavarello, senator, chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation and chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, arrived in Pyongyang on 2 June by plane. It was met at the airport by chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 2 Jun 80 SK]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS LEAVE--Pyongyang, 28 May--The delegation of Hungarian journalists headed by Gabor Feketa, chief reporter at the organ of the central committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party NEPSZABADSAG, and the delegation of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea headed by Shogo Fukui, chairman of the Tokushima prefectural people's council for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, left here on 27 May by air. [Text] [SK290631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 28 May 80 SK]

DELEGATION BACK FROM CHINA--Pyongyang, 28 May--The friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hong Song-yong returned home on 27 May by air from China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 28 May 80 SK]

DANISH OFFICIAL LEAVES--Pyongyang, 28 May--Bent Hansen, editor-in-chief of AKTUELT, organ of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark, left Pyongyang on 27 May by air. During his sojourn in our country the guest visited educational and cultural institutions, the Pyongyang metro and the Kiyang

irrigation setups and toured Kaesong and other places. After inspecting the Korean revolution museum, he said he realized that the victory the Korean people won, overcoming all difficulties in the struggle against the oppression by the Japanese occupationists is a precious and irreplaceable wealth. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 28 May 80 SK]

ROMANIAN DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 28 May--The delegation of the central council of the Trade Union Confederation of Romania headed by Stefan Korodi, alternate member of the central committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy to the grand national assembly of Romania and secretary of the central council of the Trade Union Confederation of Romania, left here on 27 May by air. During its sojourn in our country the delegation visited Mangyongdae, inspected educational and cultural institutions and the Pyongyang metro and toured Kaesong area and other places. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 28 May 80 SK]

PRESS CONFERENCE AT POLISH EMBASSY--Pyongyang, 6 Jun (KCNA)--Piotr Gliniski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang, called a press conference yesterday at his embassy in connection with a meeting of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact nations. The press conference was attended by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and foreign diplomatic envoys, press attaches of different embassies and foreign correspondents here. The charge d'affaires ad interim spoke at the press conference. [Text] [SK060407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 6 Jun 80]

NIGERIAN DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 4 Jun--The educational delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria headed by Laz N. Ekwueme, professor at the Lagos University, left here yesterday by plane. Staying in Korea from 26 May, the guests visited the revolutionary historic sites, the Mangyongdae revolution school, the Pyongyang students and children's palace and other places. After visiting the June 9 Pyongyang Yongbuk second girls' senior middle school, the head of the delegation said that the educational system of Korea was a flawless and most popular one and that the achievements gained by the Korean people in the field of education surpassed their imagination. [Text] [SK050615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 3 Jun 80 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 31 May--O Man-sok, ambassador of our country to Sao Tome and Principe, on 19 May paid a farewell call on Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of Sao Tome and Principe, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his friendly greetings to the great leader. [SK020844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 30 May 80 SK]

JAPAN SOLIDARITY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--The Japan solidarity delegation supporting Korea's reunification headed by Makoto Ichikawa, advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, representative member of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, appreciated the revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" on 7 June at the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Theatre.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Kim U-chong and other personages concerned and working people in the city. The performance was highly acclaimed by the guests and audience. [Text] [SK080915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 8 Jun 80]

DPRK ENVOY TO ANGOLA--Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--O Man Sok, ambassador of our country to Angola, paid a farewell call on Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on 27 May, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the ambassador to convey his warm fraternal greetings to the great leader. The president heartily wished good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He said he would make efforts to develop and strengthen the friendly relations with Angola and Korea. Noting that the party, government and people of Angola would always support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, the president expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean people's struggle for the right to existence and the democratization of society. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK090731 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 8 Jun 80]

JAPANESE SCHOLARS' DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong Nam on 8 June met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of Japanese scholars headed by Masanao Saito, ex-president of the Meiji University, Japan. On hand was personage concerned Kim U-chong. [Text] [SK090336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 9 Jun 80]

DPRK-ZAMBIA COOPERATION ACCORDS--Lusaka, 28 May--Zambia and North Korea have signed protocols covering creation of an irrigation system, construction of an institute for training 1,000 Zambian cadres, and conditions of service for Korean experts here. The irrigation system is planned to cover 1,000 hectares (about 2,500 acres) in the Mumbwa area west of here. North Korea has also agreed to construct a pump factory, and provide technical personnel for a rural reconstruction centre. The protocols were signed here yesterday by National Development and Planning Commission Minister of State Unia Mwila and Korean representative Han Tae-yol. NAB/AFP [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 30 May 80 p 2]

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN APRIL 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 5, May 80 pp 24-32

[Text]

- 1 The fifth south-north working officials' meeting for the premiers' talks is held at Panmunjom.
- 1 President Kim Il-sung cables a condolence message to Vietnamese leaders over the death of their president.
- 1 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports boxer Yo Yon-sik won gold medal in the 51kg division of an international boxing match held in Berlin recently.
- 1 The 20th commemoration meeting for the late Comrade Pak Tal is held at Moranbong Theater in Pyongyang and Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정준기) in his memorial address praises the Communist leader's immense loyalty to Kim Il-sung.
- 1 The Athletic Meet for Mangyongdae Prize opens throughout the country to last until April 25. An opening ceremony held at Pyongyang Gymnasium is attended by Vice President Pak Song-chol. The sports meet which was also participated in by delegates from Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, covered whole events including ball games, track and field, gymnastics, water games and defense games.
- 1 A trade union mission led by Kim Bong-ju (김봉주), chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, returns home from a visit to China.
- 1 A Pakistani art troupe arrives in Pyongyang on an eight-day visit.
- 2 The fourth session of the sixth-term Supreme People's Assembly opens in Pyongyang for a three-day meeting to enact the Public Health Law and adopt the 1980 budget.
- 3 KCBS reports a Benin University dormitory was built as a present of President Kim and was dedicated in a ceremony held on March 20. The building was named Kim Il-sung House.

- 3 KCBS reports Ambassador Pak Hyon-bo (박 현 보) to Bulgaria paid a farewell call on the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party on March 27.
- 3 KCBS reports Ambassador Chae Hwa-sop (채 화 섭) to Zambia met with President Kenneth Kaunda on March 24.
- 3 KCBS reports Ambassador Cha Byong-ok (차 병 옥) to Iran met with President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr on March 27.
- 3 Party and government leaders led by Vice President Pak Song-chol (박 성 철) visit the Vietnamese embassy to pay homage to the late Vietnamese president.
- 3 The (north) Korean Symphony Orchestra leaves for Bulgaria. (The orchestra returned on April 13.)
- 3 A film mission leaves for the Soviet Union. (The mission returned on April 25.)
- 3 The visiting Pakistani art troupe gives performances at the Grand Pyongyang Theater.
- 3 Two north Korean gymnasts win gold medals in the ring division of an international gymnastics meet held in the Soviet Union.
- 4 KCBS reports Ambassador Lee Jun-ok (리 준 옥) to Grenada met with the country's governor general recently.
- 4 The Hungarian ambassador in Pyongyang hosts a banquet commemorating the 35th anniversary of the Hungarian liberation.
- 4 A marathoners' team returns home from France after taking part in an international race there.
- 4 A Pyongyang City rally is held at the Central Workers' Hall in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Hungarian liberation.
- 4 Farm workers and members of the Farmers' League from across the country gather in Pyongyang to plant trees at Mangyongdae, the native place of Kim Il-sung.
- 5 Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son (리 창 선) and his mission meet with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.
- 5 A mission of the north Korean Central Broadcasting Committee leaves for Czechoslovakia to participate in the 55th conference of the International Radio and Television Administration Council. (The mission returned on April 16.)
- 5 Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda and his entourage arrive in Pyongyang on a five-day visit.
- 6 Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, arrives in Pyongyang accompanied by his wife, daughter, son and aunt.
- 6 Vice President Pak Song-chol meets with the members of the visiting Pakistani art troupe.
- 7 A trade mission led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Kim Sok-chin (김 석 진) returns home after a visit to Thailand.

- 7 President and Mrs. Kim Il-sung meet with Prince Sihanouk and his wife and have luncheon together.
- 7 Zambian President Kaunda and his party visit Hamhung industrial complex by plane. The mission also visits a military unit commanded by Comrade Chon Mun-uk.
- 7 Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남), chief of the Party external affairs department, meets with the visiting Czech socialist working youth mission.
- 7 A cultural mission led by Minister Lee Chang-sun returns home after taking part in a north Korea culture week event in Tunisia.
- 7 A world patent and copyright organization mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 8 North Korea, along with other Socialist countries, participate in a Soviet film festival.
- 8 A Tanzanian government mission led by its vice president arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.
- 8 A Foreign Ministry mission led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Chung-il (김 충 일) leaves for Austria.
- 8 A businessmen's mission of Chongnyon arrives in Pyongyang on a 22-day visit.
- 8 A Malaysian culture and sports mission arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit. Also a Malaysian "foot" volleyball team arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.
- 8 A Czechoslovakia Socialist Working Youth mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its nine-day visit to north Korea.
- 8 A central forum on Juche ideology is held at People's Culture Palace in Pyongyang.
- 9 North Korea and Zambia conclude agreements on economic and technical cooperation, on trade, and on scientific and technical cooperation in Pyongyang.
- 9 The visiting Tanzanian mission makes a tour of Kim Il-sung University.
- 10 KCBS reports Ambassador Chong Nam-ho (정 남 호) to Seychelles met with President France Albert Rene on March 25.
- 10 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Chung-nam (김 충 남) to Equatorial Guinea met with the chairman of the Supreme Military Council on March 31.
- 10 KCBS reports north Korea and Tunisia concluded an agreement on cultural exchange for 1980-1981 in Tunis on April 5.
- 10 The Tanzanian vice president and his mission visit the Hamhung Industrial

Complex in South Hamgyong Province.

- 10 Foreign correspondents and publishing workers resident in Pyongyang make a one-day tour of Mangyongdae and plant trees there in commemoration of their visit.
- 10 A Party and government mission led by Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gil leaves for Zimbabwe.
- 10 Foreign diplomats and their wives in Pyongyang make a tour of the newly built Pyongyang Maternity Hospital accompanied by Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his wife.
- 10 The Soviet embassy in Pyongyang hosts a film showing commemorating Soviet Space Flight Day.
- 10 The youth central sports festival opens in Pyongyang.
- 11 Radio Moscow reports north Koreans along with others from eight Socialist countries are participating in a military judo match being held in the Ukraine.
- 11 President Kim meets with the visiting Tanzanian government mission.
- 11 President Kim meets with a Malaysian culture and sports mission.
- 11 Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang tour the revolutionary site, Mangyongdae, accompanied by Lt. Gen. Pak Chungguk.
- 12 A social scientist mission led by Kim Tae-ho (김 태 호), deputy director of the Party History Institute, leaves for the Soviet Union to take part in a forum on the occasion of the 110th birthday anniversary of Lenin. (The mission returned home on April 20.)
- 12 KCBS reports Ambassador Kye Jang-hwan (계 장 환) to Malta met with the country's president on April 1.
- 12 A government mission led by Education Commission Chairman Kim Il-dae (김 일 대) leaves for Mali.
- 13 KCBS reports President Kim sent 546,000,000 yen in Japanese currency to Chongnyon as an educational subsidy. The total sum of money sent to the association in 75 times so far reaches 28,378,827,033 yen.
- 14 Radio Pyongyang reports a north Korean mission led by Chi Chang-ik (지 창 익), first vice president of Kim Il-sung University, arrived in Malta to participate in an international forum on Juche ideology for the European and Mediterranean region. The broadcast adds the mission left Pyongyang on April 1.
- 14 A North Yemen information and culture mission led by its minister in charge of information and culture arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.
- 14 Pyongyang Moranbong Art Company and a fine art exhibition team

return home from Tunisia after taking part in a north Korean culture week event there.

- 14 The chairman of the organizing committee of an international mining convention and his mission arrive in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 14 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo upon the latter's reelection as president.
- 15 The north Korean Boy and Girl Scouts hold a nationwide meeting at Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy to celebrate President Kim's birthday.
- 15 A mission of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Association's Kangwon Provincial Chapter led by Kim Jong-hwan, deputy chairman of Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, arrives in Moscow.
- 15 A Chinese power industry mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit to north Korea.
- 15 A mission leaves for Indonesia to attend the 21st general conference of the Asia-Africa Law Consultation Committee and the 25th anniversary functions of the Bandung Conference.
- 15 A Burundi revolutionary youth mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.
- 15 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the queen of Denmark upon the kingdom's holiday.
- 16 President Kim meets with the visiting North Yemen information and culture mission.
- 16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad upon the 34th independence anniversary of the country.
- 16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Kampuchean head of state, Khieu Samphan, on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the country on April 17.
- 17 Workers of Supung Hydroelectric Power Station on the Yalu River hold a commemoration meeting on the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the China-Korea Yalu River Hydroelectric Company.
- 17 A Socialist Working Youth League mission leaves for the Soviet Union to participate in an international forum on the occasion of the 110th birthday anniversary of Lenin. (The mission returned home on April 23.)
- 17 The Social Science Academy sponsors a lecture meeting at Chollima Culture Center in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 110th birthday of Lenin.
- 17 Premier Lee Jong-ok (이종옥) cables a congratulatory message to Zim-

- babwe Premier Robert G. Mugabe extending north Korea's recognition to the newly independent country.
- 17 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Sierra Leone president upon the ninth independence anniversary of the country.
 - 18 A Pyongyang City reporting rally is held at the People's Culture Palace "in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the south Korean people's April uprising" attended by Vice President Pak Song-chol and other dignitaries.
 - 18 The sixth south-north working level contact for the premiers' talks is held at Panmunjom.
 - 18 A Chinese friendship association mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 13-day visit.
 - 19 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Lee Jun-ok to Guyana met with the country's prime minister on April 9.
 - 20 Radio Pyongyang reports envoys from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia, East Germany, Cuba, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, along with other officials, take part in the construction work for the Grand People's Education Hall in Pyongyang.
 - 20 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Kim Yong-ha (김 용 하) to Syria paid a farewell call on President Hafez al-Assad on April 10.
 - 20 An economist mission leaves for Cuba to participate in the third World Economists Association meeting.
 - 20 A Fine Artist League mission leaves for the Soviet Union.
 - 21 Radio Pyongyang broadcasts a special program on the occasion of the 88th birthday of Kang Ban-sok, the late mother of Kim Il-sung.
 - 21 Kwon Hi-gyong (권 희 경) is named ambassador to the Soviet Union.
 - 21 KCBS reports Ambassador Cha Byong-ok to Iran met with a son of Ayatollah Khomeini on April 6 and delivered Kim Il-sung's personal letter to the elder ayatollah.
 - 21 KCBS reports north Korean gymnasts won two gold, one silver and three bronze medals at an international gymnastic match held in Berlin.
 - 21 KCBS reports Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi and his mission took part in the inauguration ceremony of the new Zimbabwe government on April 18 in Salisbury.
 - 21 A Pyongyang City reporting meet is held at the 2.8 Culture Center on the occasion of the 110th birthday anniversary of Lenin. Also a Chongjin city rally is held.
 - 21 Chairman Han Dok-su (한 덕 수) of the Chongnyon Central Committee

and his mission leave Pyongyang winding up their month-long visit to north Korea.

- 21 An Angolan party mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day.
- 21 A Soviet film mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 21 A Hungary Science Academy mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 22 President Kim meets with outgoing Indian ambassador.
- 22 President Kim extends his gratitude in messages to those work units which achieved their first quarter goals of the year.
- 22 Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin in Pyongyang hosts a film showing on the 110th birthday of Lenin.
- 22 Chairman Son Song-pil (손 성 필) of the north Korean Red Cross Central Committee sends a note to his south Korean counterpart informing the two "unidentified vessels" north Korea has been investigating are south Korea's.
- 22 Chu Changjun (주 창 준) is named ambassador to Yugoslavia and Kim Yong-sop (김 영 섭), to Iraq.
- 22 KCBS reports a (north) Korea-Latin America Friendship Association mission met with the Panamanian president on April 9.
- 22 A government mission led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae (공 진 태) leaves for Romania to participate in the ninth conference of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation committee between north Korea and Romania. (The mission returned on April 28.)
- 22 A culture mission led by Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son leaves for Burma.
- 22 A civil aviation mission leaves for Poland. (The mission returned on April 30.)
- 22 A Peace Protection Committee mission leaves for the Soviet Union.
- 22 A Romanian Cooperative Society mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.
- 23 An Italian Communist Party mission led by its Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer arrives in Pyongyang for a three-day visit.
- 23 President Kim meets with the Italian Communist Party mission.
- 23 Chi Chang-ik, first vice president of Kim Il-sung University, and his mission return home from Malta after taking part in an international seminar on Juche ideology in Valletta.
- 23 A photo exhibition opens at the People's Culture Palace accompanied by a

film showing in commemoration of the 110th birthday of Lenin.

- 24 A north Korean table tennis team arrives in Shanghai, China, to participate in an international match.
- 24 A central reporting meet is held at the 2.8 Culture Center in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the People's Army, April 25.
- 24 KCBS reports north Korea and Zimbabwe agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange envoys in a communique issued on April 18 in Salisbury.
- 25 Various art troupes across the country give performances in military units commemorating the 48th Armed Forces Day.
- 25 Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u (오 진 우) receives a congratulatory message from the Soviet defense minister on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the People's Army.
- 25 President Kim makes an inspection tour of two military units on the occasion of the Armed Forces Day.
- 25 President Kim meets with the visiting Italian Communist Party mission and gives luncheon for its members.
- 25 A Chinese tourism mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 26 KCBS reports north Korean delegates attended the 126th IPU conference, along with representatives from some 70 countries, held in Norway on April 7-13.
- 26 A Socialist Working Youth League mission leaves for Poland to attend the second conference of the Polish Socialist Working Youth League.
- 26 The outgoing Indian ambassador leaves Pyongyang.
- 26 North Korea and Romania sign a protocol at the end of the ninth conference of the bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation committee in Bucharest.
- 27 KCBS reports a Rwandan youth center was dedicated as a present of President Kim Il-sung on his birthday, April 15.
- 27 President Kim meets with the visiting Angolan People's Liberation Movement mission and gives luncheon for its members.
- 28 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Hi-jun (김 회 준) to Algeria paid a farewell visit to the country's premier on April 14 in Algiers.
- 28 North Korean and Hungarian Science Academies sign an agreement on mutual cooperation in Pyongyang.
- 28 A French mayoral mission composed of five mayors and three deputy mayors "representing various parties" arrives in Pyongyang.

- 28 A French-north Korea economic and cultural study mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 28 A Cuban judoist team arrives in Pyongyang.
- 28 A group of Soviet actors and actresses arrives in Pyongyang.
- 28 A Soviet woman basketball team arrives in Pyongyang.
- 28 Military attaches at foreign missions tour (north) Korean Feature film Studio on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the People's Army, April 25.
- 29 KCBS reports a Foreign Ministry mission led by Ambassador Kim Dal-guk (김 달 국) met with the Guinea-Bissau president on April 19.
- 29 KCBS reports north Korean boxers won two gold, one silver and three bronze medals at an international match held in Bucharest from April 21 to 26.
- 29 A nationwide meeting of hospital and clinic directors of ris (towns) closes in Pyongyang after three days of reporting and discussion.
- 29 A Japan-(north) Korea Friendship Promotion Parliamentarians' League mission led by Dietman Chuji Kuno arrives in Pyongyang.
- 29 Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his party tour the bathing complex, Chang-gwangwon, accompanied by Pyongyang City People's Committee Chairman Kim Man-gum (김 만 Gum).
- 29 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Swedish king upon the kingdom's national holiday.
- 30 Prince Sihanouk and his party tour the newly built Pyongyang Maternity Hospital accompanied by Kim Man-gum.
- 30 The visiting Soviet actors and actresses end their two-day performances in Pyongyang.

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